

Infancy and Childhood

Lesson 2: Cognitive and Emotional Development

1. How did Piaget think you could tell if a child had achieved representational thought?

- ☐ A. when the child could assimilate information into an existing schema
- ☐ B. when the child could develop new schemas based on an understanding of his or her surroundings
- ☐ C. when the child understood the concept of object permanence
- ☐ D. when the child became more egocentric than he or she was at an earlier age

2. What is a characteristic of the sensorimotor stage?

- ☐ A. Child can think about abstract ideas.
- ☐ B. Child can count objects.
- ☐ C. Child can classify objects.
- ☐ D. Child uses schemas to understand the world.

3. What did Piaget say about his stages of cognitive development?

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- ☐ A. Not everyone will go through all of the stages.
- ☐ B. Everyone must go through all of the stages, but the order may be changed.
- ☐ C. Everyone must go through all the stages in the same order and at the same ages.
- ☐ D. Everyone must go through all the stages in the same order, but not necessarily at the same age.

4. A young person realizes that the angles of an equilateral triangle will always be 60 degrees, regardless of the triangle's size. Which of Piaget's stages is this person in?

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- ☐ A. sensorimotor stage
- ☐ B. formal operations stage
- ☐ C. concrete operations stage
- ☐ D. preoperational stage

5. What cognitive ability do young people gain in Piaget's concrete operations stage?

- ☐ A. They begin to use symbols.
- ☐ B. They begin to be capable of abstract thinking.
- ☐ C. They begin to understand conservation.
- ☐ D. They become capable of deductive reasoning.

6. According to Vygotsky, what is the purpose of "scaffolding"?

- ☐ A. to provide the support of an older person, such as a parent, while a child learns a new task
- ☐ B. to help a young child become securely attached to a caregiver
- ☐ C. to help a child become capable of the logical reasoning he will need as an adult
- ☐ D. to aid a child in developing and modifying schemas that help her understand her world

7. Who placed the greatest emphasis on the importance of a child's social environment in the development process?

Need

- ☐ A. Harry Harlow
- ☐ B. Lev Vygotsky
- ☐ C. Konrad Lorenz
- ☐ D. Mary Ainsworth

8. Which psychologist's experiments, if generalized to humans, could explain the importance of contact comfort to babies?

Need

- ☐ A. Harry Harlow
- ☐ B. Lev Vygotsky
- ☐ C. Konrad Lorenz
- ☐ D. Mary Ainsworth

9. In what type of attachment do children balance their need to explore with the need to be near their caregivers?

- ☐ A. avoidant attachment
- ☐ B. disorganized attachment
- ☐ C. resistant attachment
- ☐ D. secure attachment

10. What is the main characteristic of the initial attachment stage of newborns?

- ☐ A. They attach themselves indiscriminately to any caregiver.
- ☐ B. They show a definite preference for those people who care for them the most.
- ☐ C. They cry uncontrollably when their caregiver leaves.
- ☐ D. They become confused if they have more than one caregiver.